Toledo, Ohio, poured $120 million into a Colorado factory that now churns out one billion beer bottles a year.

But most of this growth is concentrated in a relatively narrow array of sectors, such as food, rail equipment and building materials, according to Commerce Department data. The cement industry, for instance, is planning to add 18 new plants at a total cost of $3.6 billion over the next four years.

One measure of new factory construction—investment in industrial structures—rose last year to $18.7 billion, up more than 15% from 2004. "But this spending is still just a shadow of what it used to be," says Tom Runiewicz, an industrial economist at Global Insight, a Lexington, Mass., economic consulting firm. In 1998, this type of investment was about $43.7 billion, he said. It has become far more common for companies to pour money into upgrading existing plants to make them more productive. This helps explain how, although U.S. industrial production has recovered, the urge to build big new factories remains relatively weak, he says. "Our existing plants are just far more efficient."

USG Corp., for instance, is rebuilding one plant in Virginia and putting up a new one in Pennsylvania. The Chicago maker of wallboard says the new plants will use machinery that allows them to make wallboard far faster. "What we make is big, heavy, and relatively inexpensive," says Robert Williams, a USG spokesman, "so usually, you make it close to where you want to sell it." Indeed, USG has 40 plants scattered around the U.S. and has no plans to reduce its manufacturing footprint.

One factor that gets lost is the size of individual plants. Mr. Meckstroth believes many of the operations that are dying off are smaller companies that have had trouble adapting to the rise of import competition and other competitive forces. "But the bigger companies are surviving, because they have the size and scale," he says. "They can afford to put in the new lines or move operations overseas themselves if necessary."

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, this is a classic liberal amendment that increases the size of Government, increases taxes on the American people. A much more appropriate way to do this, if we believe CDBG is important, is vote for the Santorum amendment which makes that a priority but does so within the caps. So it has to compete with other programs that we as a Congress can declare as a priority by using the Santorum amendment.

To follow the Murray proposal is to increase spending by $1.3 billion and increase taxes by $1.3 billion; grow the Government, grow the taxpayer. For the American people, that is not the right way to do this.

I yield back my remaining time.

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. GREGG. I ask unanimous consent the yeas and nays be deemed in order for all the amendments that will be called up in this group.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment No. 3063.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant journal clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. The following Senator was necessarily absent: the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) is necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) would vote "yea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 53, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 43 Leg.]

YEAS—45

Akaka	Feinstein	Mikulski
Baucus	Harkin	Murray
Bayh	Inouye	Nelson (FL)
Biden	Jeffords	Nelson (NE)
Bingaman	Johnson	Obama
Boxer	Kennedy	Pryor
Byrd	Kerry	Reed
Cantwell	Kohl	Reid
Carper	Landrieu	Rockefeller
Clinton	Lautenberg	Salazar
Conrad	Leahy	Sarbanes
Dodd	Levin	Schumer
Dorgan	Lieberman	Stabenow
Durbin	Lincoln	Voinovich
Feingold	Menendez	Wyden

NAYS—53

Alexander	DeWine	McCain
Allard	Dole	McConnell
Allen	Domenici	Murkowski
Bennett	Ensign	Roberts
Bond	Enzi	Santorum
Brownback	Frist	Sessions
Bunning	Graham	Shelby
Burns	Grassley	Smith
Burr	Gregg	Snowe
Chafee	Hagel	Specter
Chambliss	Hatch	Stevens
Coburn	Hutchison	Sununu
Cochran	Inhofe	Talent
Collins	Isakson	Thomas
Cornyn	Kyl	Thune
Craig	Lott	Vitter
Crapo	Lugar	Warner
DeMint	Martinez	

NOT VOTING—2

Coleman	Dayton

The amendment (No. 3063) was rejected.

Mr. GREGG. I move to reconsider the vote and move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO ESCORT THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort Her Excellency Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, the President of Liberia, into the House Chamber for a joint meeting today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007—Continued

AMENDMENT NO. 3050

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes of debate equally divided on the Santorum amendment.

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, the amendment that was just offered by Senator MURRAY was defeated. I hope my colleagues will support this amendment which does not raise the cap but, in fact, expresses a strong sentiment, a strong bipartisan sentiment that the CDBG Program should be funded more robustly. It is at $1.3 billion. It is offset by the 920 account. But it does express a very important sentiment that this is a high-priority program and that the appropriators should allocate more resources than the President did in his budget recommendation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, it is unfortunate the Senate just defeated the amendment that would actually add real money to CDBG and allow our communities across the Nation to invest in the critical infrastructure to bring hope and opportunity back.

The amendment we are now going to vote on is a sham, and I refuse to be part of a continuing sham that says to all of us that we are going to have CDBG money. Our recipients deserve a lot more. This amendment is for show, as I quote from the Wall Street Journal of today: " . . . for show since no money has been added above the cap"—leaving us, next October, November, in the appropriations bill to either fund CDBG or cut transit and Amtrak, which I know is important to many Senators, and many other critical housing programs.

I urge my colleagues to say no and to put a stop to this continuing sham of amendments that do nothing for our communities that deserve a lot better.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, do I have any time left on my amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. The following Senator was necessarily absent: the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) is necessarily absent.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) would vote "nay."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 60, nays 38, as follows: